

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.

# AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED IN 1861 OLDEST BEE-PAPER IN AMERICA

DEVOTED EXCLUSIVELY TO THE INTERESTS OF HONEY-PRODUCERS

39th YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 13, 1899.

No. 28.

## CONTRIBUTED ARTICLES

### Introducing Queens—A Certain and Practical Method.

BY W. Z. HUTCHINSON.

TO introduce a queen to a colony of bees, two things must be well considered—the condition of the bees, and the condition of the queen. The condition and behavior of the queen are very important. If the queen will only walk about upon the combs in a quiet and *queenly* manner, and go on with her egg-laying, she is almost certain to be accepted if the other conditions are favorable. Let her run and “squeal,” and utter that peculiar “zeep, zeep, zeep,” and the bees immediately start in pursuit.

To introduce a queen from one colony to another in the same apiary does not call for the skill needed when a queen has been absent several days from a colony, and is jaded by a long journey. I have frequently taken a queen from a colony, and caged her to send away, and then immediately taken a laying queen from a nucleus and placed her upon the spot upon the comb whence I had removed the other queen, and had the satisfaction of soon seeing her surrounded by a circle of admiring retainers. I believe that there are times, particularly when honey is coming freely, when a colony with a laying queen would accept another fresh laying queen, simply by having her placed upon the combs; and all would go well until the queens came in contact.

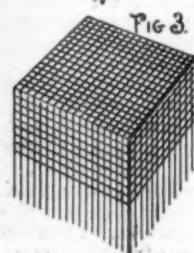
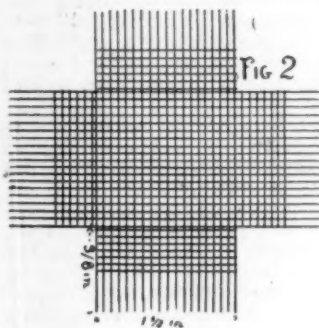
So far as the queen is concerned, it is important that she be brought before the bees in a natural manner, in such a place and way as they would expect to find her. When queens have come from a distance they are more difficult to introduce. For the purpose of introducing such queens, the old Peet cage was excellent. It was a poor shipping-cage, but, as an introducing-cage, that could also be used as a mailing-cage, it has had no superior. As an introducing-cage it did have one objection, and that was that the bees might liberate the queen too soon; that is, before they would accept her. It is possible, however, to use such a cage that this objection may be overcome, but the cage cannot be used for a mailing-cage. This is another illustration of the fact that these combination tools are seldom so satisfactory as special tools.

The style of cage, and the method of using it, that I am about to describe, are not new. I think that Mr. Doolittle has used and described this cage. Mr. F. Greiner, of New York, also described it in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* for Oct. 1, 1898; and I have to thank that periodical for the use of the cuts that appear in this article.

The cage is made as follows: From a piece of ordinary wirecloth, 6x8 inches square, a piece  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches square is cut from each corner. Each side and end is then raveled

out to the depth of  $\frac{3}{8}$  of an inch. The result will be a piece of wirecloth looking something like Fig. 2. The sides and ends are bent up at right angles, making a tray-like cage  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches deep,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  long, looking something like Fig. 3.

To use this cage in introducing a queen proceed as follows: First remove the old queen from the colony to which the new comer is to be introduced, then look over the combs until one is found upon which the bees are gnawing out in considerable numbers. Shake and brush the bees from this comb. If the circumstances are such that the comb can now be carried into some room, so much the better, as it prevents any possible loss of the queen by taking wing. If she is clipped, of course this precaution is unnecessary. Place the open side of the cage against the face of the comb, choosing such a spot that the cage will cover a place where young bees are emerging. It might also be well to include beneath the cage a little unsealed honey, altho Mr. Greiner says that this is not necessary, as the bees will feed the hatching young as well as the queen. There certainly can be no harm in allowing a little unsealed honey under the cage. Remove from the shipping-cage all of the escort bees that came with the queen. With the queen alone in the shipping-cage, open one end, and place the open end under the wirecloth cage, raising one end of the latter for this purpose. Watch carefully, and as soon as the queen leaves the shipping-cage draw it out and press down the wirecloth cage, thus caging the queen against the surface of the comb. Press the cage into the comb until the ends of the wires at the sides and ends are firmly embedded in the septum or midrib of the comb. This must be done care-



fully, yet thoroly, or the bees may undermine the cage and kill the queen before the time comes when they would accept her.

In replacing the comb be sure that sufficient room is left so that the bees can pass between the cage and the adjoining comb. The queen will soon have a retinue from the newly-hatched bees that are ready to accept her, as they have never known any other queen. She will soon begin laying in the few cells that are at her command, and when she is releast will be in nearly a normal condition, and surrounded by quite a little band of loyal followers.

In three or four days, if a fine escort is found hatcht

out under the cage, and the outside bees are seen to be feeding the queen thru the wirecloth, the cage can be gently removed, and the comb put carefully back in the hive, and there is no question but what the queen will be accepted; in fact, she has been accepted before she is thus given her larger liberty.

If the bees are seen to be angry towards the queen, clinging to the cage like so many burdocks, look thru the hive for queen-cells, destroying every one. Keep the queen caged until all of the brood is sealed, then destroy every cell before releasing her. Now that all possible hopes of rearing a queen of their own are gone, they will accept the inevitable. Not one colony in one hundred will drive you to this last resort; but you are master of the situation if you follow these instructions.—Bee-Keepers' Review.



### Handling Bees—Suggestions for Beginners.

BY C. P. DADANT.

**A** BEE away from home, or laden with honey, never volunteers an attack. She acts only in self-defense when closely prest. This axiom is so well established, and so well known by apiarists, that if I were not writing mainly for beginners, I should not think of mentioning it. Thus, in order to render bees harmless, it is only necessary to cause them to fill themselves with honey, and this is done by frightening them with smoke. When smoke is driven into a hive thru the entrance, the bees at once begin filling themselves with honey. But with them as with human beings, it is the most experienced that are the slowest to take fright. So when the old bees are all at home it is more difficult, and takes more time, to compel them all to fill themselves. For that reason it is much safer to handle bees during the warmest part of the day, or at a time when the greater part of the old bees are in the field. The bees which compose a swarm are usually filled with honey for the journey that they expect to take, and are harmless, unless crushed or very much irritated by the anger of others, and the smell of the poison.

It is not absolutely necessary to smoke a colony of bees till all the bees fill themselves with honey, in order to handle them safely, but it is certainly the safest method. An expert may open a hive without smoke, and without danger, and may handle the combs and return them to the hive without getting a single sting by being quiet, steady and fearless. The Italian bees especially may often be handled without risk in this way, for they are quieter than most other races. But this method is hardly to be recommended for practical usage. It requires too much caution, and there is too much risk to run. A combination of the two methods—using a little smoke to frighten the bees whenever they show signs of irascibility, yet handling them with as little disturbance as possible—is most advisable to practical apiarists. But the one who has no fears, and handles his bees without smoke, may often cause others to be stung.

I have a friend in a neighboring city who owns a dozen colonies of bees. He had been in the habit of handling them at all times of the day, and without preparations. He told me once that his neighbors complained of his bees stinging them, and were talking of putting a complaint against him for keeping a nuisance in the city. "Yet," said he, "my bees are very quiet, and I never have to use smoke."

I accompanied him to the hives, and he opened one to show me their condition. One or two bees buzzed around my head, and I prudently retreated a few steps, for I am not at all proof against them. But he continued his investigation. After he had closed the hive I suggested that his bees were not so quiet after all, and that perhaps if they did not sting him he was in part responsible for their stinging the neighbors. I advised him to act with them just as if he were afraid of them, using a smoker and all ordinary precautions, and from that time on he had no more complaints from the neighbors.

It is a fact that the fearless apiarist may often be entirely unharmed, while others several rods away may be stung by the very bees which his manipulations anger. His quiet, determined demeanor is his safeguard, while the uninitiated strikes at the angry bee and dances till he is stung.

When you wish to open a hive of bees, if you desire to be perfectly safe, arm yourself with a smoker, cover your head with a veil, and step boldly to the front of the hive; send smoke thru the opening for a half minute, then stop and repeat the operation after another half minute, or until they make a steady hum, which will show that they have

given up the desire to fight. Then open the hive, smoke again gently, and you may lift the combs one after another, shake bees on your hands, in fact, handle them like harmless, inanimate things, provided you do not press any of them too hard. Avoid quick motions, do not breathe upon them, and if there are other bees flying about in search of plunder, do not leave the hive open too long. In case of accidents the smoker should be used freely, and it ought to be at hand for any manipulation in the apiary.

It is much easier to prevent the anger of bees than to put a stop to it after it has begun. If you mismanage a colony of bees and rouse their anger, it is quite likely that this disposition will remain with them for days, for weeks, for months. A colony which has been thoroughly angered may retain this ill disposition for a long time. Even if smoke is used in the manner prescribed, it becomes of no avail for a portion of the bees that seem to remember former treatment, and that simply remain passive until the smoke is cleared off, and the enemy in full sight, when they pounce upon him with a will. As I said in a previous article, cotton clothing is better than wool, and all irritating causes should be avoided. Mischievous boys who delight in poking sticks into the entrance and running away, cause more stinging than a whole season of careful management and handling.

We always use a veil fastened to the hat, and this may be slipped on or folded in the crown of the hat as occasion requires.

Gloves are not practical. A careful person will handle the bees so that a sting on the fingers will be rare, and the clumsiness caused by gloves will cause fully as much danger as there is in manipulation with the bare hands.

The most important instrument is the smoker, and the best smoker is the muzzle-loader. In guns, the breech-loader is a great improvement on the muzzle-loader, but in smokers the reverse is true. The fire must be at the bottom, at the farthest point from the nozzle, and the refilling must be on top of the coals. With a breech-loading smoker you must either unload your smoker from time to time, to fire up again, or you must put the fuel under the fire instead of over it. This is obvious. With a good smoker, after the first lighting, the fire need not go out for the entire day, if you have a whole day's work at the bees, provided you refill it with fuel as needed, and you may even leave it sitting up during the entire dinner-hour, with the certainty of finding it ready for use when you return. It is not the purpose of this article to recommend any one kind of smoker, there are half a dozen makes sold, and constantly improved for the convenience of the public. Hancock Co., Ill.



### Bee-Keeping as a Specialty—Other Matters.

BY MRS. L. C. AXTELL.

**I**T seems to me that to throw out the thought that a person can do well and prosper in life with only bees as a business is misleading, and is doing damage to the industry, as there are so many years that the honey crop is short, that persons depending wholly on bees for a living will sooner or later give it up with disgust.

Most of those who make it a specialty, make a part of their living by writing for the bee-papers, or by lecturing on bees, or something else, rather than merely keeping them for what honey they gather. Those contemplating going into the business as a specialty are young people and beginners, many of whom, if not the greater part, would not succeed as specialists.

The bee-business with farming will pay well; the bees will help pay for the farm, much of the bee-work can be done in the winter, and it is something that the whole family—father, mother, and all the children—can work at from January to January, and during the hurried months of farming there need be but little left to be done with bees except what the women-folks and children can do, unless there are many colonies.

#### STRAWBERRIES AND BEE-KEEPING.

These go well together. If the strawberries are properly cultivated there never need be a failure, and they ripen and are gone before the height of the honey crop, only the later ones lap on swarming-time.

#### POULTRY AND BEE-KEEPING.

The poultry business, too, goes well with bees. They are a steady profit one month after another, and so are hardly appreciated as they should be. Many make a failure



with poultry by trying to keep too many. They reason that because a few pay, a good many will pay better. But if a few are kept of some pure breed, that will pay for selling both poultry and eggs for hatching, besides what is sold to the butchers and grocers, they will help along nicely, more than they get credit for.

I see no reason why all the above might not be combined with bee-keeping, and other industries besides. I think it not best to keep "all the eggs in one basket," so if one fails somewhat others will not. True, some years some may be more neglected than they should be.

It does not cost much to keep bees after one has them, and when they fail to get honey let them alone, only see to it that they do not starve out. Many who keep only a few bees take away what they can get at such times, and fail to feed back if needed, and so let the bees starve out. Perhaps the very next year they would have paid their owner largely if they had not been robbed. But if they have barely enough to keep them alive, bee-keeping, like all other industries, does not pay. We should not keep more bees than we can care for, nor more than will do well in our locality.

Carpenters, merchants, dressmakers, seamstresses and school-teachers, it seems to me, might all keep a few colonies of bees and make them profitable, and find much enjoyment and health in caring for them. Especially those who are much confined to the house would find it a real recreation if they would begin with the right kind of a hive, gentle bees, etc., and face well protected from stings. There is so much that is interesting in their habits that they will soon learn to love to work with them.

#### BEEES FOR THE CHILDREN.

The neighbor who is wise enough to devise plans to make his children love home gives each one a calf and a colony of bees, from the oldest to the youngest, if he will care for them. It is interesting to see how they watch father care for his bees, and how gladly they help him, so he will help them back, and so care for their bees. When they get stung they try to bravely bear it, and when they get homes of their own, it will cost them but a trifle to begin bee-keeping on a larger scale. The calves become their playmates, and make them love home all the more—to think they own something themselves.

#### BEEES FOR HIRED HELP.

A few years ago I had a young girl working for me, helping at housework and bee-work. She bought a colony from us, and paid for it in work, took it to her father's home (about six miles away, as there were not many bees, and it seemed to be a good location for them.) They did well for her; she learned from us how to care for them, and would go home occasionally and put them in order for each season of the year. I do not know how much honey she got, but quite a considerable, the most of which she gave to her parents, but she married in two years or so, and sold her bees for \$30, having increased them to six colonies. The \$30 was quite a little help to her in buying her bridal outfit, as her parents were quite too poor to assist her much. I think a wiser way would have been to have held on to her bees, to have taken them to a home of her own, and to have been married in a calico dress rather than part with her bees.

Many localities change from being good for bees to being poor, by being highly cultivated, and crops raised that yield no honey. That is partly the case in our neighborhood; all low lands and heads of slough are tiled, and corn and other crops raised, so that little room is left for Spanish-needle and wild flowers.

Warren Co., Ill.

### Planting for Honey—Buckwheat, Etc.

BY F. A. SNELL.

IN addition to the farm crops that are valuable for both stock and grain, we have only one more to name for our section of country, or our latitude, that is also valuable as a honey-plant, and that is buckwheat, which affords a good yield of both grain and honey when conditions are favorable. We have three varieties of this—that known as Japanese, the silver-hull, and the common. I have grown each variety, and for a grain crop the Japanese has proved to be superior, as it has given the largest yield. For the honey crop either produces well in good seasons.

Buckwheat is the only crop that we plant for a fall

honey crop. This crop is, as a rule, profitable to the farmer bee-keeper. Even if no surplus honey is secured from it, enough may be gathered by our bees to keep up brood-rearing, which is of great importance, especially where fall flowers are otherwise scarce. As I have said in another place, successful wintering depends very largely upon having a strong force of young bees with which to go into winter.

I omitted in my list of honey-producing trees the locust, which yields well in honey, and is valuable for timber also, but with us the borers ruined our groves some years ago, so that its planting has been dropped. The few trees remaining bloom each season profusely, coming in a little before white clover. In sections where the tree will thrive, no doubt it will pay to grow it. One objection to it is, it is hard to rid the ground from it after once established.

I am prompted to write what I have on the subject by a realization of the fact that we cannot do too much in planting to increase the honey-flow, and the sooner we as bee-keepers realize this and act in this direction the better. In the list of trees, bushes and plants named in these articles, I have named only those that produce for the apiarist at least a double crop or harvest, either of which will pay well for time and money invested, and add to the value and beauty of many a home if the suggestions made are carried out.

The amount of fruit that may be grown on a plat of two acres with good care is almost surprising. Planting of cherry, plum, apricot, quince, peach and pear trees may be made at a distance of 15 feet apart each way, and will allow 205 trees to an acre of ground. Apples planted at a distance of 20 feet each way will give 110 trees to the acre. Any small fruit, such as raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., may be planted in rows a suitable distance apart between the rows of fruit-trees, and will soon come into bearing, and pay good rent on the entire plat put out. These returns will come in the second year, and will in addition to rent return pay for all labor given, if good culture is given, with most of the small fruit named.

In a few more years the trees will come into bearing, and it is useless to give here the value in dollars and cents that the crops secured will be worth. It is self-evident to all thinking people that such an investment would be a good one for any painstaking person. There is another consideration in the matter above dollars. We would be adding beauty to our home surroundings, and health to ourselves and families, as well as be doing a good work for posterity, thus proving our devotion to home and country, as becomes every true patriot.

Much more could be written in advocacy of planting to secure honey, fruit, etc., but I think the above will suffice, and if only a few follow the suggestions or thoughts advanced by me, my feeble effort in this direction will not have been in vain.

Carroll Co., Ill.



### Mr. G. M. Doolittle's Queen-Rearing Methods.

IN response to a question in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*, as to whether Mr. Doolittle has made any advanced steps over those taught in his book on queen-rearing, he replied that he had nothing newer than what is contained in his "Scientific Queen-Rearing," the remarkable feat of securing 600 sealed queen-cells from one colony, the queen laying all the while, having been accomplished by simply following the instructions laid down in his book. Going into details, he said:—EDITOR.]

When spring opens I select one of the strongest colonies I have in the yard, and one having a queen reared the summer before, as I wish one which is not liable to fail in her egg-laying powers before the season is over, as that laying queen below has very much to do with queens of the best quality, in my opinion.

About the 10th to the middle of May I go to several hives till I find the number of combs of sealed brood that are necessary to take the place of those having no brood in them in the hive I have selected, which is generally from two to four. These combs of brood (without bees) are now set in the hive, when in a week or ten days I have a colony strong enough to commence operations. Perhaps I should say just here that I use nine Gallup frames in this hive, which is a *chaff* hive, and that I bring from my out-apiary, the fall before, the queen to rule over this hive, which is a mismated (or "hybrid") queen, as generally called, for I

find that hybrid bees, showing about as many black bees as those with yellow bands, will build and complete nearly double the number of cells as will pure Italians, and seem to take to this line of work better than any other. I usually bring several queens of this class to take the place of those sold, and then select the strongest colony having one of these queens. As soon as the selection is made the rest are used in the out-apiary again. I tell this only as I wish to give everything just as I do it.

As soon as the colony is strong enough to go into the upper story, I take two combs from below, having mostly eggs and unsealed larvæ in them (don't take any drone-larvæ, as drones above a queen-excluder are always a nuisance), and in their places put two combs of sealed brood from other hives, as we wish all the bees possible thus early in the season.

I now put on top of the hive a hive having a queen-excluder nailed to its bottom (if thus nailed we never have to touch the excluder if we wish to remove the upper hive during the season), as it always comes off with the upper hive, and in the center of this upper hive put the two combs of brood, four frames well filled with honey, a division-board feeder, and two dummies made from inch or  $\frac{3}{4}$  lumber.

When about two days have elapsed for the colony to adjust itself to the new conditions, it being fed about a pint of thin sweet every night, if honey is not coming in from the field, they are ready for a batch of prepared cell-cups, as given in my book. To tell all about how to prepare these would be too long for this place; but all can find all about the matter by turning to chapter 7 of the book, and I could not tell that part any better were I to try it over again.

Before going for the royal jelly and the larvæ to transfer into it, I stop at the hive, take out one of the dummies, shove the frames that way till I leave a frame's space between the combs of brood, when the cover is put on. As a rule it takes me from 15 to 20 minutes to get the royal jelly, the larvæ, put the jelly and larvæ into the cell-cups, and get the now prepared frame to the prepared hive. I now remove the covering (which is a quilt, with a 4-inch sawdust cushion over it, and a hood or cap 8 inches deep over all), when I find the space left for the prepared frame completely filled with bees—so much so that I have to work the frame slowly up and down in lowering it, so as to cause the bees to run out of the way. I don't know that causing the bees to cluster in this vacant space between the frames of brood has anything to do with the matter, but it has always seemed to me that they are better prepared with royal jelly and for queen-rearing by doing so.

Three days later I go to the hive again, take out the other dummy, draw the frames to the side of the hive until I come to the first frame having brood in it, when I lift the frame of cells, take off one or two of them, for the royal jelly needed to start the next "batch," when the frame of cells is placed in the vacant space behind the frame of brood, caused by taking out the dummy and drawing the others along, thus preparing the same place for the next frame of prepared cell-cups which the first one occupied, and when all ready it is placed there as was the first. Three days later a frame of honey is taken out from the opposite side from which the last dummy was taken, the frames again drawn along till we come to the frame of brood, when the last prepared frame of cells is taken out, one or two taken off for royal jelly, and the frame "jumped" to the outside of the frame of brood, which gives room for the third prepared frame between the frames of brood again, where it is placed as soon as prepared.

As I do no work with the bees on Sunday, I time it so that no cells have to come off that day, and so four days now elapse before I put in another prepared frame, which makes ten days from the time we started, so that we really have only three prepared frames every ten days.

I now take out the frame of "ripe" cells, or the first one prepared, and distribute them where wanted, getting the bees off, etc., as given in chapters 8 and 9 of the book, when I lift out the two frames of brood, look them over to make sure that the bees started no queen-cells on these frames (unless this is done we may have a queen hatch when we least expect, and destroy all of the cells on the other prepared frames), when these two frames of now sealed brood are "jumped" over behind the two frames of cells now remaining. I now take out a frame of honey on each side, and all the frames along toward either side of the hive, so as to make room for two frames containing eggs and larvæ taken from any hives in the yard (generally from nuclei when under full headway later on), which are placed in the center of the hive again, as the first two were,

being left apart for the fourth prepared frame, which is now fixed as was the others, and put in.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.

G. M. DOOLITTLE,

[We mail Mr. Doolittle's book, "Scientific Queen-Rearing," for \$1.00; or we club it with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.70. Every bee-keeper who gets it will be fascinated with the way in which Mr. Doolittle tells his story of rearing queens. And, besides, the reader will learn just how the "king of queen-breeders" does it.—Ed.]



## Queen Insensible by Cold Still Valuable.

BY W. W. M'NEAL.

NOW here is to those who say a queen-bee is "no good" after having been rendered insensible by cold:

Last winter, a little time previous to the cold spell that began in the latter part of January and closed Feb. 15, I had a number of nuclei containing choice queens to be used in cases of emergency, and for replacing inferior queens in full colonies when the bee-season opened. Well, upon passing thru the apiary one cold day toward evening, I tapped on several of the small hives to see if the bees were still alive; they all responded but one. I did not open the hive then, but waited until in the afternoon of the next day. When I opened it the sun was shining, but the wind was blowing and the air cold. The bees were apparently as dead as they could be. I lifted the combs from the hive and stood them in a sheltered place from the wind where the sun could shine directly on them and the bees. In a short while I saw signs of life, and most of the bees with the queen were soon able to crawl about on the combs. Many of the bees, as I have often before witnessed, had crawled into the cells in a compact mass, whether in a vain endeavor to keep warm or in sheer desperation from hunger I do not know. But upon becoming sufficiently warmed they backed out of the cells and partook of honey ravenously. If I mistake not, a bee that dies solely from starvation always has the tongue extended.

I constructed a still smaller hive for the remaining bees, and after getting them into it, I carried it into the house, where it remained for several days on the mantle-piece close by the fire in the grate. Then it was I noticed a queen lying at the entrance of a hive containing one of my best colonies. I waited till dark, when by the aid of a lantern and a smoker I made an effort to get the little colony into the large hive by way of the entrance. I might add that the weather at this time had moderated somewhat, tho I did not care to break the covering to the hive.

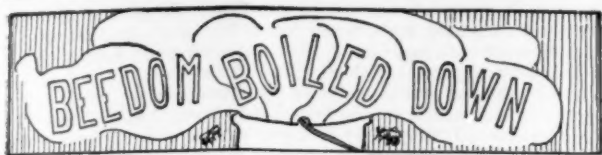
The bees of both colonies fought till I believe every bee belonging to the smaller one—excepting the queen—was killed. I also feared that possibly the large colony contained a young queen and it was the old one I had found at the entrance. But if they did I was never able to find her, tho I took special care to clear the ground in front of the hive that I might see a queen, if she were carried out by the bees. And, besides, the queen introduced was so marked as not to be mistaken for another. This queen is now the mother of a powerful colony of bees—worker-bees. I believe it has been claimed that such queens lay only drone-eggs.

Scioto Co., Ohio.

**York's Honey Almanac** is a neat little 32-page pamphlet especially gotten up with a view to create a demand for honey among should-be consumers. Aside from the Almanac pages, the forepart of the pamphlet was written by Dr. C. C. Miller, and is devoted to general information concerning honey. The latter part consists of recipes for use in cooking and as a medicine. It will be found to be a very effective helper in working up a home market for honey. We furnish them, postpaid, at these prices: A sample for a stamp; 25 copies for 50 cents; 50 for 70 cents; 100 for \$1.25; 250 for \$2.75; 500 for \$4.50. For 25 cents extra we will print your name and address on the front page, when ordering 100 or more copies at these prices.

**Queenie Jeanette** is the title of a pretty song in sheet music size, written by J. C. Wallenmeyer, a musical bee-keeper. The regular price is 40 cents, but to close out the copies we have left, we will mail them at 20 cents each, as long as they last. Better order at once, if you want a copy of this song.





**Yellow Sweet Clover** is of more value than the white, according to John Weir in the bulletin of Kansas University, as it blooms six weeks earlier, and at a time when forage is scarce.

**Boiling Foul-Broody Honey Three Hours**, Editor Doolittle, in the *Progressive Bee-Keeper*, thinks unnecessary, and he speaks of thousands of colonies "being cured by having 'scalded' foul-broody honey fed back to them without their ever having the disease again during the years between 1850 and 1890."

**Carelessness in Uncapping** is charged by the editor of *American Bee-Keeper* as a fault in a number of apiaries he has recently visited. He says: "If we would preserve the even surface of our combs, essential to rapid and satisfactory work with the extractor, it is important that every cell be uncapped, and the frames accurately spaced when returned to the bees."

**Egg-Laying Capacity of Queens.**—Chas. Dadant figures in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* that Mr. Doolittle's favorite hive, the Gallup, "has room for but 2,400 eggs per day, while a good queen can lay more than 3,000 eggs daily." Mr. Dadant found by actual measurement of comb surface that several good colonies had 70,000 to 80,000 cells in each occupied with eggs and brood, making 3,300 to 3,800 eggs laid daily.

**Precaution Against Foul Brood.**—One of the best precautions against foul brood, according to M. Bertrand, editor of *Revue Internationale*, is to keep the colonies strong and in healthy condition. While the disease does not appear spontaneously, a weak or diseased colony is a much more promising field for the growth of the germs than one that is strong and healthy. As it is good practice on other accounts to keep only strong colonies, his advice will commend itself to practical bee-keepers.

**Foul Brood** had considerable discussion at the Ontario convention. Some thought the hives should not be used again without boiling or other special treatment, but Inspector McEvoy was very emphatic that the hive needed no treatment whatever. Asks how long honey taken from an infected colony should be boiled before it was fit to feed to bees, he said: "I never recommend it at all from the first summer, because I couldn't trust the people. I have never had any trouble when they put half water with it and bring it to a sharp, bubbling boil."—*Canadian Bee Journal*.

**Behavior of Swarming Clipt Queens.**—In the *Australian Bee-Bulletin* the following question is asked: "Suppose a queen with her wing clipt leaves a hive with a swarm and there is no one about to hive the swarm, will the queen never go back to the hive if left alone?" The answers vary somewhat. One says she will return with the swarm if the grass is thick, and six or eight inches high. Another that she'll return four times out of five, but will come out day after day until the young queen emerges, when she will be no more. Another that she will generally be found several feet or yards away with a ball of bees. But one man thinks that a clipt queen which issues with a swarm never re-enters the hive. In this country she can be relied upon to get back in most cases if she can.

**On the Poison of Honey-Bees.**—The poison drop, freshly excreted, weighs from 0.0002 to 0.0004 gm. It has a specific gravity of 1.0013, is clear as water, and has a marked acid reaction, bitter taste, and a pleasant, aromatic odor. The poison was obtained by collecting the drops, or by extracting the entire poison apparatus with alcohol. This caused coagulation, and the poison was taken up by the alcohol. When the alcohol was supersaturated with ammonia and evaporated, a yellowish material was obtained. Solutions of this gave reactions of formic acid. The author's investigations, however, showed that formic acid

does not possess the poisonous properties of the bee-poison. The solution of the poison contains an albuminoid, hydrochloric and phosphoric acids, sodium and calcium. The albumin does not produce the poisoning, since a solution of the poison freed from it produced poisoning symptoms, as observed on the conjunctiva of a rabbit's eye. Evaporating the poison and heating at 100 degrees does not diminish its properties, nor does keeping it for some time in sealed capillary tubes. On the other hand, when kept in open glass tubes the poisonous properties are lost in about four weeks. The poison spoils on standing, and loses its toxic properties. The poisonous substance is held in suspension by acid, and can be precipitated by alkali. This shows that the active principle secreted by members of the aculeata group of Hymenoptera is a base.—J. Langer, in *Experiment Station Reports*.

**Section-Cleaning Machines** that give entire satisfaction do not seem to be as easily within reach as at first was supposed, altho there is little doubt that the section-cleaning of the future will be done by machinery. Editor Root in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* says the solid disk sand-wheel is not a success, because it fills up with propolis, altho Mr. Golden claims good work with a sanded belt. The Aspinwall machine is fitted with knives, and does not clog, but Mr. Root says he has not yet been able to do as smooth work with it as by hand. Perhaps the machine heretofore described on these pages by C. Davenport may be as good as any.

**Thick or Thin Combs for Extracting?**—In the discussion reported in *Canadian Bee Journal*, the general opinion seemed to be that there was an advantage in the thick combs because the cappings projected out past the frame, making it easier to uncapp; but Mr. McEvoy went so far as to have some combs  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches thick, and didn't like them. The Hoffman frames were troublesome about uncapping, because the shoulders stuck out in the way. Mr. Armstrong said the Hoffman shoulders would not be in the way if the comb was built thick enough. Mr. Darling said the thick comb bulged the screen in the extracting-basket, and so it might get out of place.

**Foul Brood Needs Severe Treatment.**—In *Gleanings in Bee-Culture* appears the same picture of foul brood that appeared some time ago in this journal from a photograph by Thos. Wm. Cowan, and referring to it Editor Root says:

"If I had combs as badly diseased as the one shown in the illustration, I would burn them at night if possible, and then bury the ashes below the reach of a plow or spade. In the light of our present knowledge of the difficulty of killing the spores of this enemy at a boiling temperature, I would never think of extracting foul-broody honey. I would count it as profit and loss, and consign it all to the bonfire, combs and all."

**Growing Basswoods from the Seeds** is reported by A. I. Root as a rather difficult thing, and he asks in *Gleanings in Bee-Culture*: "Can anybody tell us how to get 50 percent, or even 25 percent, of the seeds to germinate?" He has sowed the seeds at almost all times with almost no success, but in some cases the seeds came up readily of themselves without any sowing. A peck of seed was drilled in upon four rods of ground, but not a dozen trees came up the following spring, and the bed was sowed with asparagus. He is convinced that basswoods grow with much more vigor on very rich ground, especially that which has been manured for many years, so that it is old, black, and rich. On such ground he has had little trees grow three feet high the first season.

**Suppression of Swarming** is satisfactorily secured by R. Pincot, as reported in *Le Ruches Belge*, by taking away all frames of brood except two containing mostly eggs and young brood. This is done when preparations for swarming begin in the way of starting queen-cells. All queen-cells are carefully cut out from the two frames of brood that are left, and the bees brushed from the combs removed, abundance of super room being furnished. The combs of brood thus removed from several colonies are put in empty hives, eight frames of brood in each hive, all queen-cells carefully cut out, then a colony of medium strength is removed from its stand and a hive with its eight frames of brood put on the stand. A young laying queen from a nucleus is put in the hive caged, and liberated two days later. After practicing this plan for two years he thinks well of it.



CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

[The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.]

### Probably Superseding the Queen.

I have a prime swarm of black bees, hived June 9, that insist on storing queen-cells at a lively rate, something I have never seen before. What is the matter with them? I have been cutting them out as fast as they build them. Is that right?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWERS.—The bees probably want to supersede their queen. If you would keep close watch of the matter you would probably find that about one out of three of your swarms supersedes its queen some time after swarming. In other words, every queen, in the normal course of affairs, is superseded before she dies, and altho occasionally this superseding may be before swarming-time, it is usually after. If queens average a life of three years, that makes about a third of them to be superseded every year.

### Separating Wax from Honey.

I have bought several hundred pounds of "chunk honey" from the farmers here, and wish to separate the wax from the honey.

1. How can I render it in the most economical manner, and with the least trouble?

2. If in the solar extractor, how shall I make it so that the hot sun will not injure the honey in melting the wax?

GEORGIA.

ANSWERS.—1. Probably the solar extractor will fill the bill as well as anything.

2. Partially shade the extractor, so there will be merely heat enough to melt. Perhaps a thin cloth hung over will effect it. By a little experimenting you will settle on the right thing. It may be well to empty the extractor frequently, for the long-continued heat is bad for the honey. Pour out the melted wax and honey, and let it cool and separate outside the extractor.

### Queen Flying After Introducing—Drones Flying Before the First Swarm.

1. I sent for an untested queen and put her into a small hive with hatching brood, and in a week or two I let the bees out, and in a day or so more I saw the queen out flying around. She kept on for a week. Why?

2. Do drones hatch out and fly before the first swarm issues?

NEW YORK.

ANSWERS.—1. I don't know. Sometimes a nucleus with a laying queen will swarm out for no apparent reason except the weakness of the nucleus, but they don't usually go back so many times. If the queen was unfertilized the bees might have gone with her on her wedding-flight.

2. Oh, yes; drones may fly out, plenty of them, long before any swarm. Indeed, you are not likely to see a swarm without plenty of drones first.

### An Unusual Case of Swarming.

Did you ever have an experience like this? June 14 I hived a very large swarm of bees in an 11-frame dovetail hive. A neighbor indicated the hive she thought the swarm came from, and altho I thought there were a large number of flying bees for a colony that had cast so large a swarm, I removed the old hive to a new stand, and put the new one in its place that evening. At noon the next day the hive was so crowded that I put a super on it, which before night

was full of bees. On the 18th (Sunday) I hived another very large swarm, and in looking to see if I could find where it came from (I was not out when they swarmed), I discovered that they undoubtedly came from the colony hived on the 14th. I thought of course they had swarmed out, but on examination I found a good, fair-sized colony left in the hive, four frames of eggs, six or eight of them in queen-cells. They were hived on 11 full combs. COLORADO.

ANSWER.—No, I never had an experience of the kind, and altho I think I have read of such a thing it is very unusual for a swarm to send out a swarm four days after being hived. It is quite possible that you made a mistake as to the colony from which the first swarm issued, and as in that case you would put the swarm in place of a strong colony that had not swarmed, your swarm would be very much stronger than if you had put the swarm in the place of the colony from which the swarm had issued.

### Small Bee with the Hive-Bees.

I see a small bee working with regular worker-bees, not over half their size, or considerably smaller than the smallest young bees of the hive. An old bee-keeper I askt about them says they deposit their honey in a mullein-stalk, and that they have a sting. They are about the color of a hybrid, or nearer the color of Italian than the black bee with (not bright) yellow bands. Do they die out every year like wasps?

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—You say you see them "working with regular worker-bees," but that may mean in the hive or out of the hive. If you mean they are in the hive, then they are dwarfs of the regular hive-bee, made dwarfs, probably, because the comb in which they were reared was bent or crowded in some way so that the young bees in the cells hadn't room enough. Such a thing may happen on rare occasions in any hive, and no dwarfs afterward be found in the same colony.

If you mean you see them working with regular working-bees out on the flowers, then they may be wild bees, of which there are a great many kinds. Most of them have stings, and die off like wasps and bumble-bees, a fresh colony being started in the spring with a single female bee.

### Smoking Bees—Large Colonies.

1. As my bees are very bad fighters, shall I smoke them at the entrance, or how, as the brood-chamber is above two supers with the frames, and I will have to lift it off to get the two supers away from under it?

2. Do you smoke bees from the entrance in removing sections from the super, or do you smoke from the top?

3. I took off 39 pounds this week, of as nice and clean white clover honey as you ever saw. My bees are working on the blossoms of the cigar tree, and also on the leaves of the mulberry trees. We have plenty of white clover yet, and sweet clover is just coming into blossom nicely. Last season I had one of my hives to cast the largest swarm I ever saw, and I put them back into the parent hive; they have filled two supers with eight frames and are working nicely in two supers with sections. Would you advise taking away the two supers with the eight frames now, or later on in the fall?

4. I have kept my bees from swarming by entrance-guards in front and by returning the swarm to the parent hive, and giving them plenty of room in the supers. I do not know how the brood-chamber is on any of them, as my bees are so cross I cannot handle them without they go for everybody around the place, even for the chickens (my hives are on a bench two feet from the ground) so I do not bother them any more than I can help. My father's bees are very gentle (and my bees are the swarms from his colonies), and his can be handled any way even by me, so I do not think it my fault on account of hard handling, as I am very careful. My father keeps his bees in the city, which may account for their gentleness.

5. What is the price of a bee-escape by mail?

6. My father allowed one of his colonies to swarm today, because he thought there were too many bees in the hive. Don't you advise keeping them as large as possible, and get better results in the sections? I told him I thought so, any way, from what I had read. MARYLAND.

ANSWERS.—1. From what you say about your bees, the probability is that you may need to give them smoke wher-



ever there is a chance for it. However, if you go at it in the right way, you may not find they need so much more smoke than your father's. Perhaps the reason yours are so much worse to handle than his is because they are handled less. If bees are where people are constantly passing they seem to get used to it. First blow a few puffs in the entrance, not more than two or three puffs of smoke. Then you will probably lift off the super of sections. Pry it up a little at one end, and blow in a little smoke there. Then lift off the section-super and blow smoke over the brood-chamber. Then pry up one end of the brood-chamber, and blow a little smoke in the opening, if they seem to need it, and some more over the supers that are under, after you have lifted off the brood-chamber, when you can lift away the supers from below. But don't be surprised if you find little but brood in the supers that are below.

2. You will smoke about in the same way when taking off the super of sections. First a little smoke at the entrance, then raise the cover a little and smoke, then smoke over the whole top of the super before removing it. Indeed, you may give a good deal of smoke over the top of the super before taking it off, so that a large number of bees will run down out of the sections, but if you pour in too much strong smoke the honey will taste of it. In subduing bees with smoke, be guided by their actions. When they show that they are ready to give up and get out of the way, then let up on the smoke business. If they show fight, give them a little more smoke. It's useless and cruel to smoke the poor things when they don't need it.

3. If there is only honey in the two 8-frame supers, it matters little whether they are taken away now or in the fall. If they contain brood—and very likely they do—then you will do well to leave them till fall.

4. Don't carry that entrance-guard business too far. It will be all right so long as the old queen is there, and may do for a time after, but you may count on the old queen being put out of the way in a week or 10 days after the issue of the first swarm. Then you have virgin queens to deal with, and when it comes time for the one in the hive to be fertilized, she must be allowed to fly out or she never will produce anything but drones.

5. The price of a bee-escape by mail is 20 cents.

6. Yes, it is generally supposed that more honey will be obtained by keeping the forces together as much as possible where the honey harvest is somewhat early and short, but where the harvest is late and long-continued a colony and its swarm may get more than the colony alone if it should not swarm. But bees don't always submit patiently to be kept from swarming, and some think it best to allow one swarm to each colony. Others say that by giving plenty of room both in the brood and surplus apartments there is little need of swarming.

### Queen Going Into the Supers.

I have a colony of bees that hasn't swarmed this spring. Early in the spring I put two supers on, and as they did not swarm I investigated and found plenty of comb, but the queen had deposited it full of eggs. I would like to know the cause of her leaving the hive and going into the supers?

NEBR.

ANSWER.—Probably because of lack of room in the brood-chamber. If the supers contained sections, it was a little unusual, and might not happen again in a long time. If the supers contained extracting-combs, it was not strange for the queen to go up and lay. You can make sure against such a thing by using a queen-excluder under the supers, but such a thing is hardly needed under sections.

### Swarms that Returned.

I have 20 colonies of Italian bees in Langstroth hives. Last week I had 15 swarms to issue, some settling and some not, but all returned to their hives—I did not save one. Why do they swarm and go back? I've only saved three swarms this season. Several colonies have swarmed as many as three different times, and have gone back. Why do they go back so much?

VIRGINIA.

ANSWER.—You say you've had a large number of swarms and have saved only three, the rest going back to their hives. Most bee-keepers would probably say that the swarms that went back to their hives were all saved, and saved in the best kind of a way.

Your bees have acted just as they would if the queens

were all clipped. When a queen's wings are clipped she cannot go with the swarm, so the swarm returns, sometimes not clustering at all, sometimes clustering before returning. The queen generally returns to the hive, if the hive is so placed that she can get back, and then the swarm may issue once or several times within the next week. After that time, or rather about eight days later than the issue of the first swarm, the young queen appears on the scene, and then the swarm is not likely to return.

If your queens were not clipped, it would seem that they were by some means incapable of flying with the swarm, a thing that would hardly seem likely to happen in such wholesale manner by accident. By the time this reaches you, you will probably have plenty of swarms that have not returned, and it would be interesting to have you report progress.

Another thing that just possibly might be, but hardly on so large a scale, is this: Your colonies might have intended swarming, then conditions being very unfavorable they may have given it up when the young queens were sealed over, and these swarms may have issued to accompany the young queens on their flight.

### Questions on Transferring Bees.

1. How can I transfer bees from a box-hive to a dovetail hive?

2. When is the best time to do it?

3. How long will I have to leave the box-hive by the other one?

4. How late in the season can I wait and then have time for them to store honey enough to winter on? CONN.

ANSWERS.—1. There is nothing specially different in transferring into dovetailed hives from transferring into any frame hive. The instructions given in your text-book will be all right for dovetailed hives.

2. Fruit-bloom is generally considered the best time, altho it may be done at any time when honey is yielding.

3. After the contents of the box-hive are transferred there is no longer need to leave the old hive.

4. That depends altogether on the season and the honey-flow. If there is a heavy flow from fall flowers, it might be safe to transfer in August and have the colony all right for winter. Sometimes it would not be safe after the white clover harvest. On the whole, perhaps your better plan would be to wait till next season, and very likely you will be better satisfied to wait until the bees swarm, hiving the swarm in the frame hive, then taking out the contents of the box-hive three weeks later, when all worker-brood would be hatch out. Possibly, however, the bees may swarm yet this year, when you can hive the swarm in the new hive, setting the box-hive beside it, and 21 days later cutting out the contents of the box-hive, adding the bees to the swarm.

### Yield of Basswood in Wet and Dry Seasons—Feeding Bees.

1. Will basswood yield as much honey in wet seasons as in dry ones? The basswood here is full of buds, but we have so very much rain all the spring. It is so wet every morning. It doesn't rain much in the daytime, only at night.

2. I have 42 colonies of bees, and have to feed them. There is very little white clover here this year, but plenty of young clover that came up this spring from the seed. The ground is full, but I think this will not yield any honey till next year, but the basswood is full of buds. I have fed two barrels of sugar already. Will it pay to feed bees in this way at such times? Would you feed them? IOWA.

ANSWERS.—1. Basswood may yield as much when very wet, but the nectar being thinner it takes more time to evaporate it, and consequently a less number of pounds in the sections.

2. It will probably pay to feed any time when bees are getting nothing and there is scarcity in the brood-chamber. It would be poor policy to let bees starve to death and give you no crop next year, when by an outlay of a dollar or so for each colony you might get back five times as much next year.

The Premiums offered on page 442 are well worth working for. Look at them.

GEORGE W. YORK, Editor.



PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY

GEORGE W. YORK &amp; COMPANY,

118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.



SAMPLE COPY FREE.

[Entered at the Post-Office at Chicago as Second-Class Mail Matter.]

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#### Place and Date of Next Meeting:

IN FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,  
15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.,  
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VOL. 39.

JULY 13, 1899.

NO. 28.



**NOTE**—The American Bee Journal adopts the Orthography of the following Rule, recommended by the joint action of the American Philological Association and the Philological Society of England:—Change "d" or "ed" final to "t" when so pronounced, except when the "e" affects a preceding sound.

**Pure-Food Commissioner for Illinois.**—Mr. T. L. Chapman, of Jerseyville, an ex-State Senator, was appointed June 23rd by Gov. Tanner as pure-food commissioner under the act past by the last general assembly creating the office. Referring to the appointment, Gov. Tanner had this to say, as reported in the Chicago Record:

"I consider this the most important appointment made or to be made by this administration. It is important from the fact that the law creating the office of pure-food commissioner is a very drastic one, giving to the commissioner extraordinarily arbitrary powers. Therefore, after worrying much over the selection, I arrived at the conclusion that it was the duty of the executive to select some one outside of the interests affected, wholly without prejudice—an honest, fair-minded man of good ability, broad-minded and conservative, yet firm. Taking this view of the matter I determined upon the selection of a lawyer, the best lawyer I could secure to take the place, a man who knew the law and had the courage to enforce it."

We certainly hope that Mr. Chapman is the right man for the place. If he proves so to be, he will find strong support among the bee-keepers of the State, who are anxious that he shall apply the law against the shameful adulteration of honey, particularly here in Chicago where the most of the adulterating is done.

**Alfalfa, Grasshoppers, Bees: Their Relationship**, is the title of a bulletin of the Department of Entomology of the

University of Kansas. The author is Prof. S. J. Hunter, a young man who made an excellent impression upon the national convention last year at Omaha. The pamphlet contains 152 octavo pages, and is a beautiful specimen of the typographical art, containing a large number of fine illustrations, mostly original. Eighty pages are devoted to bees, with some special attention to alfalfa as a honey-plant, and the advantage of bees to alfalfa. Alfalfa continues to secrete nectar as long as the blossom flourishes, and does its best under circumstances which tend to give the plant most vigorous growth. On dry upland the bees neglect it. Beginning with June it yields honey three or four months.

A careful comparison of two fields similarly situated except that only one of them had the visits of bees, showed 66 percent more seeds on the alfalfa visited by bees.

A plate gives six kinds of honey in test-tubes, showing the comparative degrees of light and shade. Alfalfa is a little darker than white clover. The lightest of all is a mixture of alfalfa and melon bloom. Sweet clover is the darkest of all except knotweed. Basswood, like alfalfa, is darker than white clover. In other States the comparison might be different.

Something like a condensed treatise on bee-keeping is given, the first part evidently being written by one who got his information at second hand, and not always from the most reliable source, as when it is said, "Should the colony be deprived of its queen, the workers hasten the appearance of a new queen by tearing down the partition walls between three surrounding cells, taking the contents away and leaving one egg to be fed for the throne." But these are minor blemishes.

Forty pages are occupied with plain and simple instructions for the beginner in bee-keeping, being written by a practical bee-keeper of experience, A. H. Duff. Mr. Duff writes as one evidently familiar with practical bee-keeping, and some of his ideas may be given at another time. Prof. Hunter has done a good work.

**The Age of Brood-Combs** that may be reached without unfitting them for good service is a matter in dispute. Some think they should not be more than five years old, while others think they should never be discarded on account of age. In Apiculture, a foreign bee-paper, is reported a hive of combs that had been in constant use for 30 years, the combs being very dark, and bending easily without breaking. The bees reared in them showed no signs of deterioration.

**The Honey Season for 1899** is thus commented upon by Editor Root in Gleanings in Bee-Culture for July 1:

So far reports are very meager, and such as have already come in do not indicate any very great show of surplus for most localities. There will be more of a crop than last year, but even then probably below the average. The season seems to be late everywhere, and basswoods are only just beginning to open in many places. So far reports seem to indicate that Colorado will more than hold her own. In California there will be a very light crop—less than a quarter. We have received letters from Wisconsin, Iowa, and Tennessee, indicating no honey; but for Wisconsin, at least, it is a little early to forecast the crop. In New York, reports indicate that there will be a fair crop of clover and basswood, which will, no doubt, be followed by the usual flow from buckwheat. From Michigan we have some bad reports as well as good ones. N. E. Doane writes that willow-herb has "about had its run," and this is usually one of the unfailing sources of honey. Byron Walker, of Michigan, writes much more encouragingly. The nectar-flow in and about Medina, while better than last year, will be rather light. Mr. Burt will get a super of comb honey from each one of his 300 colonies.

The conditions in the latter part of May and early part of June, while very favorable, have been rather unfavor-



able during the last two weeks of June. We have had quite hot weather followed by too many cool days and nights, and there is not liable to be a nectar secretion in cool weather; altho this morning (June 30) when the temperature was as low as 55 degrees by a tested thermometer, the bees were working lively on the basswoods in front of my house. At this writing, bees are gathering honey from both clover and basswood, and if they only hang on we shall have nothing to complain of.

**Curious Result from Scraping Hives.**—We take the following paragraphs from the British Bee Journal:

A neighbor of mine came to me about 12 months ago with his face swollen so that he could hardly see, and askt me what I thought was the matter with him. "I should say you have been stung," I replied. He assured me he had not, but that he had been scraping out and cleaning two bar-framed hives he had had given him, and thought the dust from the hives had caused the swelling and rash. However, he got better of that, but now, a week or two ago, when he was cleaning out his shed (where he had a year ago scraped the hives), he says he must have got some more of the dust into his face and arms again. But he has been much worse than before, for he has been treated by a doctor for a week. He never toucht the hives on the second occasion. Is this not very curious?—F. W. MOREY.

[It is so "curious" that we cannot possibly imagine your friend being right in attributing the trouble to the bee-hives.—EDITORS.]

Probably most bee-keepers will have the same opinion as the editors. It is just possible, however, that the dust of the propolis may have occasioned the trouble. Two or more cases have been reported on this side the water, in which a similar swelling followed the act of scraping sections, and there may be cases in which the skin is abnormally sensitive to the irritation of propolis.

**Transferring Bees—Three Methods.**—Mr. F. G. Herman, of New Jersey, gives the following three ways for transferring bees, in a recent issue of the American Agriculturist:

There are at least three ways of transferring bees from box-hives into movable-frame hives. The old method is to pry open the old hive with cold-chisel and hammer and cut out the combs and fit them into the frames of the movable-frame hive, and fasten them in with sticks and strings. After trying this method on several colonies I must pronounce it mussy, sticky and unsatisfactory. A much better way is to drive them out by the following plan:

Take the hive of the colony which is to be transferred under a tree in the shade, or alongside of a building, and turn it bottom up, place on top of it an empty box of the same size, blow in a little smoke at the bottom occasionally, and drum on the old hive with a couple of sticks for 10 or 15 minutes. Nearly all the bees and the queen will go up into the empty box above. In the meantime place the hive in which you wish to put the bees on the stand where the old hive stood, so as the field-bees which will be coming in all the time have a place to go. Of course they will be rushing in and out, not knowing what to make of it. Take the box of bees and dump them in front of the new hive, and they will soon run in and make themselves at home. Stand the old hive in a new location, and drum out again in 21 days. Put these bees into a new hive, or add them to the old colony, as you prefer. If one desires two colonies from the one, it is best to let the old box-hive colony cast a swarm first, then drum in 21 days, and the one drumming will be all that is necessary.

Still another way, which is better and less work than either of the above methods if one wishes to keep the whole force together and get the most honey, is to take a movable-frame hive full of combs or foundation a week or two before swarming-time, and place under the box-hive, closing the entrance of the upper hive, and compelling the bees to go thru the new one. When honey begins to come in rapidly the bees will crowd the queen into the lower story, always putting the honey above the brood. When the queen is laying nicely in the lower story, put a queen-excluder between the two hives, and soon all the brood will be hatcht out above, and the combs will be filled with honey. It can then be taken off, the combs cut out, the honey extracted, the old combs melted into beeswax, and the old hive cut up

into kindling-wood. I am trying some this way now, and find it the most satisfactory method of all, getting more honey and wax, and keeping down the increase.

**The Philadelphia Convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association**, as has been announced before, will be held Sept. 5, 6 and 7, 1899. Dr. A. B. Mason, the Secretary, sends the following information as to railroad rates, lodging, etc., which we are pleased to give a place in these columns:

STA. B, TOLEDO, OHIO, June 26, 1899.

MR. EDITOR:—I have been faithfully trying to get the railroad rates to the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia for the information of those bee-keepers who may wish to attend the convention of the United States Bee-Keepers' Association on the 5th, 6th and 7th of next September, and find that in the territory covered by the Central Passenger Association the rate will be one cent per mile each way, "with a minimum of \$11 (except that the fare will not apply via Pittsburg, Pennsylvania road and Washington), but via Harrisburg direct," but the \$11 rate will be waived where the current first-class one-way fare is less. In such cases the fare will be one cent per mile each way in the Central Passenger Association territory added to the authorized one-way fare for the round-trip from the nearest Trunk Line gateway (or station). Tickets for sale Sept. 1 to 4, inclusive.

The rate in the territory covered by the Trunk Line Association will be "one fare for the round trip with a minimum of \$1.00, except that the fare from New York and Baltimore will be \$3.00; from Washington \$4.00; from Newark, N. J., \$2.85; from Elizabeth, N. J., \$2.75; and proportionately from intermediate points. One fare to New York plus \$3.00 from points west of Binghamton and Syracuse via New York, going and returning same route." Tickets to be sold, and good going, Sept. 2 to 5, inclusive.

The Central Passenger Association territory includes that part of Canada lying south of a line running from Toronto nearly west to Lake Huron; the southern peninsula of Michigan, that part of Illinois lying east of a line running from East St. Louis to Chicago, including both of these cities; all of Indiana and Ohio; that portion of Pennsylvania lying west of the Allegheny River, and that part of New York lying west of a line from Salamanca to Buffalo.

The remainder of the United States lying east of the Mississippi River, and south of the Ohio River, and those portions of Pennsylvania and New York not in the Central Passenger territory above described, and all of New England, are in the Trunk Line Association territory.

In both the territories named above, "tickets will be good returning to Sept. 12, inclusive; except that by deposit of ticket with joint agent at Philadelphia, between Sept. 5 and 9, both dates inclusive, and on payment of a fee of 50 cents, return limit may be extended to Sept. 30, inclusive."

Rates have not yet been fixt by the Southwestern Passenger Bureau, and the Western Passenger Association, but both have promist to inform me as soon as announcement is made."

By inquiring of the station agent any one can readily learn the rate of fare.

Side trips to Washington, Richmond, Norfolk, Gettysburg, Antietam and other points of interest will be provided for at about one fare for the round trip, or a cent and a half per mile for circuitous routes.

In a letter just received from Mr. F. Hahman, secretary of the Philadelphia Bee-Keepers' Association, he writes in substance:

"If those expecting to attend the convention will write me we will find quarters for them; those not notifying us will have to take their chances, as we cannot engage rooms for anybody except those we are sure will come."

Let me suggest that all such as desire entertainment write Mr. Hahman *at once*, or as soon as they have decided to attend the convention, so as to be sure and reach him by Aug. 15 or 20, and tell him what you wish provided. Mr. Hahman's address is Harrowgate Lane, Sta. F., Philadelphia, Pa.

The Philadelphia Association proposes to find good lodging-places for all who notify Mr. Hahman, and breakfast at the lodging-places if possible; and dinner and supper can be had at some of the numerous restaurants near the place of holding the convention, which will be in Franklin Institute, at 15 South 7th Street, between Market and Chestnut Streets.

A. B. MASON, Secretary.

# Why Not Just Double The List of Subscribers to the Old American Bee Journal?

We really believe that if **ALL** the present readers of the American Bee Journal were so inclined, they could help to double its regular list of subscribers before August 1, 1899—or during the next 5 or 6 weeks. We do not find any fault with what our subscribers have done in the past toward increasing the list of Bee Journal readers—for they have done nobly—but why couldn't the doubling of the list be accomplished within the next month? We surely think it could be done, and in order that it may be easier for those who help in it, we will make a **SPECIAL NEW SUBSCRIPTION OFFER**, and also pay all who will aid in securing new subscribers. Here is the offer:

## Six Months for 40 Cents to a New Subscriber....

Yes, we will send the American Bee Journal **EVERY WEEK** from July 1, 1899, to Jan. 1, 1900—26 numbers for only 40 cents, to a **NEW** subscriber. In addition to this we will send to the present regular subscribers, for the work of getting new 6-months' readers, their choice of the premiums mentioned below, but no premium will also be given to any new subscriber on these offers, under any circumstance:

**For Sending 1** New 40-cent Subscriber  
——Your choice of one of the following list:

Poultry for Market.  
Our Poultry Doctor.  
Capons and Caponizing.  
Foul Brood—Kohnke and Cheshire.  
10 copies York's Honey Almanac.

**For Sending 2** New 40-cent Subscribers  
——Your choice of one of the following list:

Dr. Howard on Foul Brood.  
Monette Queen-Clipping Device.  
Bienen-Kultur (German) by T. G. Newman.  
Dr. Tinker's Bee-Keeping for Profit.  
Pierce's Winter Problem in Bee-Keeping.  
Bees and Honey (160 pages, paper) by Newman.  
20 copies York's Honey Almanac.

**For Sending 3** New 40-cent Subscribers  
——Your choice of one of the following list:

Bees and Honey (160 pages, cloth) by Newman.  
Bee-Keeping for Beginners, by Dr. J. P. H. Brown.  
Bienenzucht und Honiggewinnung (German) by J. F. Eggers.  
Advanced Bee-Culture, by W. Z. Hutchinson.  
30 copies York's Honey Almanac.

**For Sending 5** New 40-cent Subscribers  
——Doolittle's Scientific Queen-Rearing.

**For Sending 6** New 40-cent Subscribers  
——Prof. Cook's Bee-Keeper's Guide.

### NOW FOR A GRAND PUSH FOR NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

It seems to us that with the above low rate to new subscribers, and also the premiums offered, we should get such a landslide of new subscriptions as will make us sweat to care for them during the next few weeks without any help from the hot weather. **WE** are ready now to enter the new names and mail the premiums. Are **YOU** ready to go out and get them, and then send them in?

**GEORGE W. YORK & CO., 118 Michigan St., Chicago, Ill.**

## Italian Queens

Reared from the best 3-band honey-gatherers by Doolittle's method. Prices—45 cents each; ½ dozen, \$2.50; one dozen, \$4.50. **SAFE ARRIVAL.**

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Pres. MRS. CHARLOTTE FOWLER WELLS, incorporated in 1866, opens its next session on Sept. 5, 1899. For prospectus send (free on application) to the Secretary, care of

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### QUEENS! QUEENS! QUEENS!

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In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.—Prov. 11-14.

### Amount of Drone-Comb in a Large vs. a Small Brood-Chamber.

Query 96.—Will there be more drone-comb when a very large brood-chamber is used than in a small one? My experience says there will be more, after one season's trial.—ILLINOIS.

A. F. Brown—Yes.  
E. Whitcomb—Yes.  
Dr. A. B. Mason—Yes.  
O. O. Poppleton—I think so.  
Mrs. A. J. Barber—I think so.  
Prof. A. J. Cook—I do not think so. It

### A RARE CHANCE

to purchase an apiary of 200 colonies of Italian and Carniolan Bees in 10-frame Langstroth and Dovetailed hives. The hives are two-story with 10 brood and 8 extracting-frames in top story, all wired for extracting. Combs are straight and in fine condition; last year's crop of honey was over 700 gallons from 150 colonies.

Purchaser can occupy the present good and convenient location of two acres, well shaded, with a comfortable residence for a family, for \$10.00 per month, within 100 yards of fast line of electric cars that go thru main part of New Orleans every 5 minutes. Mail service twice a day. Poultry-houses and yards at cost of wire-netting in fences, and some fine poultry for sale; also furniture in house.

All must be sold, and location abandoned on account of poor health. All honey, poultry and eggs can be sold in city home market at good prices. Correspondence solicited.

**J. W. WINDER,**  
27A2t Halfway House, New Orleans, La.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

### Queens

Untested Italian, 50c each; Tested, \$1.00 each. Queens large, yellow, and prolific.  
Address,  
**E. W. HAAO,** Canton, Ohio.  
8Atf (Successor to THEODORE BENDER.)



# Root's Column

## GLEANINGS AT REDUCED RATES....

We do not need to tell you about our journal, for it will speak for itself; but as an extra inducement we make the following low offers:

### Offer No. A.

For 25 cents we will send GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE from the time your subscription is received until January, 1900. If you send in your order promptly you will get 6 months for only 25 cents.

### Offer No. B.

For \$1.00 we will send an untested Italian Queen worth 75 cts. and GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE one year.

### Offer No. C.

For \$1.00 we will send GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE the rest of this year and all of next year, that is, from the time your subscription is received until January, 1901. The sooner you take advantage of this offer, the more numbers you will receive.

### Offer No. D.

For 50 cents we will send GLEANINGS IN BEE-CULTURE 6 months beginning July 1 and Vol. I of Gleanings. This is for the year 1873. There are many interesting things. There are 12 articles on "Starting an Apiary," and while some of these may not be practical now, there is much valuable information and it gives a good idea of bee-keeping at that time. Our supply is limited and of course we cannot continue this offer long.

Old as well as new subscribers may take advantage of these offers, but all arrearages on back subscriptions must first be paid at \$1.00 per year.

ADDRESS

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.**  
MEDINA, OHIO.

depends upon the proportion of bees to the space, and general thrift.

W. G. Larrabee—I don't know.

R. C. Atkin—Yes, on an average.

C. H. Dibbern—Perhaps, but I see no good reason for it.

Mrs. L. Harrison—I never experimented along that line.

Dr. C. C. Miller—Generally, yes. Properly managed, no.

J. A. Green—I think there will be a little tendency that way.

J. A. Stone—No more in proportion to the size of the hive.

E. France—I guess there would, but I would use the big hive.

Dr. J. P. H. Brown—Yes, in the majority of cases there will be more.

Emerson T. Abbott—Yes; this is a self-evident fact, it seems to me.

Rev. M. Mabin—In the brood-chamber, yes; and I judge in the super, also.

Mrs. J. M. Null—Yes, as a rule; but with young queens but little drone-comb is built.

Eugene Secor—I have not observed anything corresponding with your experience.

R. L. Taylor—Yes, from the nature of things, not only more, but more in proportion.

P. H. Elwood—You are right—more worker-comb, too. But more drone, relatively.

J. M. Hambaugh—I think not. Use full sheets of worker foundation, and obviate this difficulty.

G. M. Doolittle—No, if you fill the frames with comb foundation of worker size. Yes, if you use only starters in the frames.

J. E. Pond—I think the experience of the "querist" will be found to be that of nearly all the apiarists in the country.

C. Davenport—My experience has been that there will, as a rule, but it largely depends upon conditions. I have had colonies build about half drone-comb in 8-frame hives.

Adrian Getaz—If both colonies are of the same size there will be more drone-comb in the larger brood-chamber. The larger the colony is in proportion to the brood-nest, the less drone-comb will be built.

D. W. Hulse—Yes, if the colony is given the whole brood-chamber when hived, without full sheets of foundation, honey coming in freely, and the queen should happen not to be a very prolific one.

Chas. Dadant & Son—If there is more, take it out. The quantity of drone-comb built depends on the prolificness of the queen at the time when comb is built. A prolific queen will obtain a greater quantity of worker-comb.

E. S. Lovesy—My experience is that this question is governed more by the habits of the bees than by the size of the hive. When I find a colony exhibiting a penchant for building drone comb, I aim to keep it from being in or near the brood-nest, and if I find unnecessary drone-brood I remove it from the hive.

G. W. Demaree—In the brood—"nest" proper, the age of the mother of the colony has more than any other factor to do with the amount of drone-comb built by the bees. Hive two swarms on half-inch starters, let the one colony have a young queen, and the other a very old queen; now watch the results, and your question will be answered without regard to size of hive.

## Queens! Queens!

If you want good queens, try mine. They are strictly pure Italians, and are all purely mated. My strain of Italians are unequalled as honey-gatherers, and have no superior. Untested Queens, 75 cents each; Tested, \$1.00; Select Tested, \$1.50.

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## SWEET CLOVER

And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (melilot).....	60c	\$1.00	\$2.25	\$4.00
Alsike Clover.....	70c	1.25	3.00	5.75
White Clover.....	80c	1.40	3.00	5.00
Alfalfa Clover.....	60c	1.20	2.75	5.00
Crimson Clover.....	55c	.90	2.00	3.50

Prices subject to market changes.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight.

Your orders are solicited.

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IF YOU want the best honey-gatherers, the longest-lived and hardiest Queens, try a few of my Northern-bred Italians—"daughters of imported Queens." Tested Queens, \$1.50; untested, \$1.00; 2-frame Nuclei with tested Queens, \$3.00 each; the same with untested Queens, \$2.25. Correspondence solicited.

**MATE WILLIAMS,**

26A4t NIMROD, Wadena County, MINN.

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UNION COMBINATION SAW—  
for ripping,  
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## ADEL BEES

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9A26t **J. D. GIVENS, LISBON, TEX.**

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And other Supplies, and get my prices. You will get the best goods and save money. Illustrated Catalog Free. **BEE SWAX WANTED.**

**GUS DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.**

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### BEE-KEEPERS! Let me send you my 64-page CATALOG for 1899.

**J. M. Jenkins, Wetumpka, Ala.**

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### Bees by the Pound

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY!**

We have arranged with a large bee-keeper in Cedar County, Iowa, to furnish ONE-FRAME NUCLEUS OF BEES WITH WARRANTED PURE ITALIAN QUEEN and ONE POUND OF PURE ITALIAN BEES—all for only \$2.00; or in lots of five at \$1.80 each. There are only 75 for sale. Better order quick if you want any. If more of the queens are wanted, these can be had at 75 cents. All queens reared by the Doolittle process.

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### Bees Doing Fairly Well.

My bees are storing linden honey and have been for one week. They are progressing tolerably well with their work, having sealed some honey. They could have done more if the weather had been warm instead of cool. The sourwood furnisht bloom for two weeks before the linden came, but the bees stored only a limited quantity of honey from the sourwood. There is a good supply of linden bloom, which will be over by July 15. I am somewhat hopeful for a summer harvest.

**JOHN M. RYAN.**

Marshall Co., Ala., June 27.

### Extracting Clover and Basswood.

My bees have stored quite a reasonable amount of clover and basswood honey. I am extracting it now, and have been for two weeks. The white honey-flow is now closing. At this date last season the bees did not have, in the whole hive, five pounds of honey; now the hives are full of honey.

**D. A. CADWALLADER.**

Randolph Co., Ill., June 25.

### Ants in Texas.

On page 386, Prof. Cook gives some very interesting points about ants. He speaks of the agricultural ant of Texas clearing the ground, sowing and reaping. Now, I believe he is mistaken, or misinformed, for I have been all over Texas, and if there was such a thing I surely would have heard of it. It is true there is a large red ant—perhaps the kind he has reference to—that col-

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lects grains of wheat, oats, etc., also mounds about their entrances. We are bothered here in parts of Texas very badly with small red ants; they get into the hives, bore holes in the cappings of the brood, and kill it. We lost several colonies this way while in Lampasas county. We also lost several fine queens, by leaving them where the ants could get to them. They seemed to sting the queens, but didn't bother the workers. Even here, where there are hardly any ants, we have to be careful about our queens, the ants seeming to bother them more than anything else about the bees.

H. H. HYDE.

Williamson Co., Texas, June 25.

### Very Little Swarming.

Here it is the last of June and I have not had a swarm from my 80 colonies, and but very little honey as yet. There have not been 50 swarms out of over 3,000 colonies in Otero county, and the loss was from 10 to 70 percent last winter.

F. W. CHUK.

Otero Co., Colo., June 27.

### Good Prospect for Fall Honey.

The white clover was winter-killed here and our bees have to be fed yet. The prospect for fall honey is good, as so far we have had lots of rain.

CHAS. BLACKBURN.

Buchanan Co., Iowa, July 1.

### Good Weather Needed.

Basswood, buckbush, and white sweet clover began blooming the first of this week, and the bees are very busy, and in good shape to store honey, if the weather man will give us better weather than we have had for the past two months.

W. S. YEATON.

Woodbury Co., Iowa, June 30.

### Doing Well on Clover and Basswood

Bees are doing well on clover and basswood. If we only had lots of strong colonies I think we would get some honey, as they have been doing well the last few days.

ARTHUR STANLEY.

Lee Co., Ill., June 29.

### Not a Prosperous Season.

Last winter was a very severe one here, and was hard on the bees. Some bee-keepers lost all. I lost about 20 or 30 colonies out of 100. So far they do not seem to be doing much. I do not look for a very prosperous season for honey.

WM. AIKEN.

Ontario, Canada, June 28.

### Bee-Hunting—Information Wanted.

I am seeking information on the line of hunting wild bees. Mine having joined the majority in this section the past winter, I would like to find some wild ones to stock up with again, as those that have any left hold them "out o'sight" as regards price.

There are some wild ones here now in the timber, for I found a colony about two weeks ago, and more are going to the woods, as I have heard of two colonies that were seen to go already. At this season of the year they will not work on honey scarcely at all, and it is impossible to get any lines that way. If a bee is caught in a box she will probably fill up on the honey, and when you let her go she whirled around so much that one loses sight of her, and she fails to return at all, or if she does, it is to buzz around a little and then go into the flowers.

Is there a bait on which bees will work when flowers are plenty? If any one knows of any he will confer a favor by making it known. I would like a plan for finding bees in June, July and August.

Among the readers of the American Bee Journal there must be many bee-hunters that can give the best method for hunting at this season of the year. To look over all the timber here would be impossible. There

# Page & Lyon Mfg. Co.

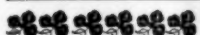
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Operates two Sawmills that cut, annually, eight million feet of lumber, thus securing the best lumber at the lowest price for the manufacture of . . . . . **Bee-Keepers' Supplies**....

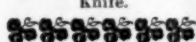
They have also one of the **LARGEST FACTORIES** and the latest and most improved machinery for the manufacture of **Bee-Hives, Sections, &c.**, that there is in the State. The material is cut from patterns, by machinery, and is absolutely accurate. For Sections, the **clearest and whitest Basswood** is used, and they are polished on both sides. Nearness to Pine and Basswood forests, and possession of mills and factory equip with best machinery, all combine to enable this firm to furnish the **BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES.**

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## PRICES OF Bingham Perfect Bee-Smokers AND HONEY-KNIVES.

Smoke Engine (largest smoker made) 4-in. stove. Doz. \$13.00; each, by mail, \$1.50	
Doz. 9.00; each, by mail, 1.10	
Conqueror 3-in. stove. Doz. 6.50; each, by mail, .90	
Large 2 1/2-in. stove. Doz. 5.00; each, by mail, .70	
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Dear Sir:—Have used the Conqueror 15 years. I was always pleased with its workings, but thinking I would need a new one this summer, I write for a circular. I do not think the 4-inch Smoke Engine too large.

January 27, 1897.

Truly, W. H. EAGERTY, Cuba, Kansas.

T. F. BINGHAM, Farwell, Michigan.

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Shipping-Cases,  
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and EVERYTHING used in the bee-industry. We want the name and address of every bee-keeper in America. We supply dealers as well as consumers. We have Dry Kiln, Improved Machinery, 40,000 feet of floor space, and all modern appliances. We make prompt shipment. Write for Catalogs, Quotations, etc.

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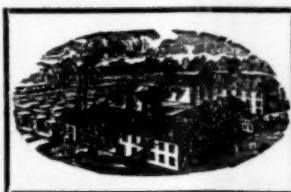
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20A13t

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## ...Italian Queens

—AND—

### Comb Foundation.



I have been rearing queens for 26 seasons on the best known plans, and have some choice ones as follows:

1 untested Queen.....	\$ .60
6 untested Queens.....	3.25
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1 tested Queen.....	.80
6 tested Queens.....	4.00
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COMB FOUNDATION made from PURE WAX.  
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POUDER'S HONEY-JARS and everything used by bee-keepers. Prompt Service—low freight rate. Catalog free.

### Italian Queens.

4 and 5 banded, not a hybrid in the yard. Untested, 75c; Tested, \$1.00.

WALTER S. POUDER,

512 Mass. Ave.,  
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

are some tame bees scattered all thru the country. I have tried the "stink bait" of corn-cobs and wine, but that is not satisfactory, as some of the time they will not touch it at all. I would like to find them as soon as possible, so that I can save the bees to stock up my apiary again. I have been quite successful in hunting bees in the fall after frost, but at this season of the year it is quite different, so I come to the readers of the American Bee Journal to help me out.  
L. J. CLARK.

Winona Co., Minn.

[If any of our readers can help Mr. Clark, we would be pleased to publish it.—Ed.]

### Floods in Texas—Much Damage.

We have had, I think, at least 18 to 24 inches of rainfall since Tuesday, June 27. Wagon-roads are entirely impassable for vehicles; railroads, culverts and fills are washed out, and the roadbed entirely gone in many places in the creek and river bottoms. I had 60 odd nuclei 15 miles from here on the river bottom; I am satisfied that they are gone, but I can't get there nor hear from there. I have had no mail for two days; trains can't possibly get over the road before Sunday. It still looks like more rain—nothing to equal this in 32 years, so the oldest settlers say. Some think the creeks and rivers are higher now than then.  
E. R. JONES.

Milam Co., Tex. June 30.

July 4, 2 p.m.—No trains since June 28th. It is reported that the trains will get thru this afternoon. The Brazos River is higher than the oldest settlers ever saw it. Reports say that the town of Calvert is in the water, and Hearne is just out of water, the break-water from the two rivers (Big and Little Brazos) meeting just outside of town. Undoubtedly many lives are lost, but we can only guess yet to what extent. Vehicles, farming implements, stock and household goods of all kinds have been coming down Little River and the Brazos for four or five days. Farms in the bottoms are all the way from 4 to 15 feet under water now, and have been for four days.  
E. R. J.

P. S.—See our convention notice below.

### Convention Notice.

Texas.—The Central Texas Bee-Keepers' Association will meet July 20 and 21, 1899, at Milano, Texas. On account of this meeting I have received a rate of one and one-third fares for the round trip on the certificate plan from all points in Texas, on the lines of the following railroads: G. C. & S. F.; I. & G. N.; H. & T. C.; M. K. & T.; Ft. W. & R. G.; the Southern Pacific, and the Cotton Belt. Don't forget to tell the ticket agent where you are going, and take his receipt showing that you have paid full fare to Milano. If you cannot get a thru ticket to Milano, take a receipt wherever you buy a ticket, showing that you have paid full fare. A cordial invitation is extended to all bee-keepers. Remember there will be no hotel bills to pay.  
E. R. JONES, Com. on Program.

**BEEES FOR SALE** I will sell to make room, 200 COLONIES OF BEEES in my non-swarming, migratory hives. Address, 28A2t JAS. H. DAVIS, Marksville, La.  
Please mention Bee Journal when writing.

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We are overstocked on 12-pound and 24-pound single-tier shipping-cases; also 1-gal. Tin Cans, and 1/2-pint, 1-pound and 2-pound Glass Honey-Jars (Muth's); also Novice No. 5 and Cowan No. 15 Extractors for 2 Langstroth frames. We will make **FIRE SALE PRICES** to move above stock. GET OUR PRICES AT ONCE, as they won't last long at the figures we will offer them at.

**Standard Lumber Co.,**  
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Honey. Being the cleanest is usually worked the quickest of any foundation made.

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Either 5-banded, Golden or from IMPORTED Italian mothers, 60c each; or 6 for \$3.00. A few fine breeders at \$1.50 each. Give me a trial and let me surprise you. Satisfaction or no pay.

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## Golden Italian Queens!



5-banded Untested, 60 cts. each; Tested, \$1.00 each.  
1-frame Nucleus.....\$1.50  
2-frame Nucleus.....2.00  
3-frame Nucleus.....2.50  
each, with untested Queen.

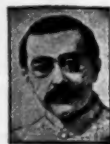
I am running 800 nuclei, and can send Queens by RETURN MAIL. I have no 3-banded queens, and no 3-banded drones in my apiary. Am making a specialty of rearing the 5-banded strain this season. My 5-bandeders are working on red clover. Queens are reared by Doolittle's method. I insure safe arrival of queens. This is a post-office money order office. Address your orders to

**Dan'l Wurth, Falmouth, Rush Co. Ind.**

and receive fair treatment and prompt service. If you want 5-banded queens that are reared in a yard where there are no 3-bandeders, I am at your service. Parties wanting more than one queen will do well by writing for prices.

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## Mr. Kipling Cured

By the inhalation of Oxygen, the specific cure for all lung troubles. For special information regarding THE OXYGEN TREATMENT, Address, **DR. PEIRO,** Central Music Hall, Chicago.

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## Van Deusen Thin Foundation.

We have several 25-pound boxes of Van Deusen Thin Flat-Bottom Comb Foundation for sale at \$12.50 per box. This Foundation is preferred by many. We have only a few boxes of it at our Chicago Branch, so an order for same should be sent promptly. Address,

**THE A. I. ROOT CO.,**

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## BY RETURN MAIL GOLDEN BEAUTY ITALIAN QUEENS

—reared from IMPORTED MOTHERS. Untested, 50 cents; Tested, \$1.00.

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## EXTRACTED HONEY

We are now in shape to buy Extracted Honey, either in large or small lots. Parties having any to offer will do well to sell to us, as Cincinnati is a great market for Extracted Honey. Submit a small sample, stating quantity, style of package, and price expected. Prompt remittances. References:

Western German Bank—The Brighton German Bank Co. (both of Cincinnati, O.)

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## HONEY AND BEESWAX

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 8.—Not any of the new comb from other than the Southern States has appeared on our market; most of that is amber to dark, and hence sells at an average of 8@10c. New white that would grade choice to fancy would sell at 13c; off grades of white, 11@12c. Extracted, white, 7@7½c; ambers, 6@7c. Beeswax, 26@27. **R. A. BURNETT & Co.**

KANSAS CITY, July 7.—A small shipment of new comb honey on the market is selling at 14@15c. Good demand. **C. C. CLEMONS & Co.**

NEW YORK, June 9.—Demand good for extracted honey, all kinds, and same finds ready sale at the following prices; Fancy, 7@7½c; choice, 6@6½c; fair, 5½@6c; common, 5@60c per gallon. Some demand for comb honey at from 11@12c for white, and 9@10c for amber. No more demand for dark. Beeswax dull at from 25@27c per pound, according to quality.

**HILDRETH & SEGELKEN.**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 21.—White comb, 10@10½c; amber, 7½@9c. Extracted, white, 7½@7½c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 26½@27c.

Values for new crop comb and extracted are ruling much the same as lately current for old, but demand is not active at full figures, large dealers deeming these prices too high for round lots.

CLEVELAND, March 9.—Fancy white, 13@14c; No. 1 white, 12@13c; A No. 1 amber, 10@11c; No. 2 amber, 9@10c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted, white, 7c; amber, 6c; buckwheat, 5c.

**A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.**

BOSTON, May 17.—Fancy white, 12½@13c; A No. 1, 11@12c; No. 1, 10c; light amber, 9c; buckwheat, 8c. Extracted Florida, white, 7½@8c; light amber, 6½@7c. Beeswax, 27@28c.

The demand for both comb and extracted honey has settled down to the usual small proportions of summer, and prices quoted would be shaded some, too, as stocks are a little heavier than is liked at this season of the year.

**BLAKE, SCOTT & LEE.**

BUFFALO, May 5.—The season for honey is about closed. Some extra fancy white would sell at 11@12c; some very poor selling at 6@7c, and dull. No more business in honey before the opening of the ensuing season.

**BATTERSON & Co.**

OMAHA, June 2.—A few little lots of new honey from Texas have made their appearance on the market. The stock was put up by inexperienced people and only sold at moderate prices. Extracted of fairly good flavor brought 5½@6c. Comb honey put up in 60-gallon cans and filled with extracted sold at 6½c. This is a most undesirable way of packing comb honey. Trade does not care for it.

**FEYCKE BROS.**

DETROIT, April 10.—Fancy white, 12c; No. 1, 10@11c; dark and amber, 8@9c. Extracted in fair demand without change in price. Beeswax, 25@26½.

Decreasing demand and the attempt to crowd sales have forced down prices on comb honey.

**M. H. HUNT.**

—THIS—

## Wood Binder

will hold one year's numbers of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL and will be sent by mail for **20 cents**. Full directions accompany each Binder. The issues of the JOURNAL can be inserted as soon as they are read, and preserved for reference in book form.

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There are indications that the demand for SUPPLIES will be very large this season, and everyone should order as early as possible. We have large facilities for manufacturing all kinds of

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1899 Catalog ready Feb. 1. Copy of the AMERICAN BEE-KEEPER (20 pages) free. Address

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We make the New **Champion Chaff-Hive** with fence and plain sections, and a full line of other **SUPPLIES.**

A postal sent us with your name for a Catalog will meet with the greatest surprise. **R. H. SCHMIDT & CO.,** SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

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Six Weeks' Course for only \$15.00—beginning Monday, July 10.  
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1 Untested Queen ..\$1.00  
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12 Untested Queens 8.00  
1 Tested Queen .... 1.50  
3 Tested Queens.... 3.50  
1 select tested queen 2.00  
3 " " Queens 4.00  
Select Tested Queen, previous season's rearing, \$3; Extra Selected, for breeding, the very best, \$5.00. About a pound of Bees in a 2-frame Nucleus, with any Queen, \$2.00 extra.

Circular free, giving full particulars regarding each class of Queens. Address,

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Because in 22 years there have not been any complaints, but thousands of compliments.



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You need for your crop of honey. We have a large stock, of several kinds, and the prices are right.

Perhaps you use **CARTONS.**

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Tested Italian, \$1.00 each; 3 for \$2.50. These are ALL **YELLOW** and their bees are "hustlers."

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This is a good time to send in your Beeswax. We are paying **24 cents a pound—CASH**—upon its receipt.